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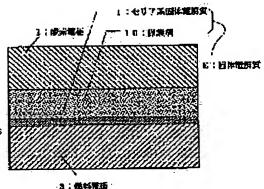
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(54) CERIA TYPE SOLID ELECTROLYTE HAVING PROTECTIVE LAYER

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To restrain a power generation loss by improving an oxygen ion transport number of the whole electrolyte without practically reducing ion condutivity.

SOLUTION: A protective layer 10 composed of a zirconia oxide containing scandium is thinly arranged on the fuel electrode 3 side of a ceria type ion conductor [(1-x) CeO2 - xD2O3 (0.15<X<0.15, and D=Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy and Ho)] 1 to which a rare earth element is added. The composition of the protective layer is [(1-x-y) ZrO2 - xSc2O3 - yAl2O3 (0.50<x+y<0.160 and 0.5<y<0.020)]. A ceria type material is used as a main constitutive material of electrolyte, and since the protective layer having the composition shown in a demand range is thinly arranged only on a fuel electrode side surface, a power generation loss in solid electrolyte can be improved without practically increasing material cost.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)] [Claim 1] To the fuel electrode side of Seria system oxygen ion conductor (1-x) CeO2-xD 2O3 (0.15< X<0.15, D=Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho) which added rare earth elements In the solid electrolyte of the structure which prepared thinly the protective layer which consists of a zirconia oxide containing a scandium The Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer characterized by the presentation of a protective layer being ZrO(1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.50<x+y<0.160 and 0.5< y<0.020). [Claim 2] The Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer with which thickness of a protective layer is characterized by being 50 microns from 0.06 microns in the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer according to claim 1. [Claim 3] claim 1 or the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer according to claim 2 - setting - a protective layer - ZrO (1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yD 2O3 (D=Y, Lu, Yb, Er, Ho) -- it is -- 0.060 [and] -- < -- x+y<0.220 and 0.015< y<0.060 -- the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer characterized by using the ion conductor which has a presentation. [Claim 4] claim 1 or the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer according to claim 2 -- setting -- a protective layer -- ZrO (1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yD 2O3 (D=Dy, Tb, Gd, Eu) -- it is -- 0.060 [and] -- < -- x+y<0.160 and 0.010< y<0.020 -- the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer characterized by using the ion conductor which has a presentation. [Claim 5] claim 1 or the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer according to claim 2 -- setting -- a protective layer -- ZrO (1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yD 2O3 (D=Sm, Nd, Pr, La, Ce) -- it is -- 0.060 [and] -- < -- x+y<0.160 and 0.005< y<0.010 -- the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer characterized by using the ion conductor which has a presentation.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the solid electrolyte for solid fuel cells.

[0002]

[The conventional technique and a trouble] In recent years, an interest is increasing in the solid electrolyte fuel cell using an oxygen ion conductor. From a viewpoint especially of a deployment of energy, a solid fuel cell essentially has a high energy conversion efficiency in order not to receive constraint of the Carnot efficiency, and it has the description which was [expect / still better environmental preservation] excellent.

[0003] High ionic conductivity is called for from the need that the electrolyte of a solid electrolyte fuel cell suppresses low direct-

current-resistance loss which produces the interior when ion flows.

[0004] 1000-degree C elevated-temperature actuation is required to obtain sufficient ionic conductivity in the 2OY3 stabilization ZrO2 (YSZ) which is the oxygen ion conductor by which promising ** has been conventionally carried out most as an electrolyte of a solid electrolyte fuel cell. However, the present condition is that degradation of the components life by the reaction with an electrode interface is intense, and utilization of a solid fuel cell is behind at such an elevated temperature. To lower operating temperature from such a viewpoint is desired, therefore an appearance of an ionic conduction ingredient higher than YSZ is desired. [0005] The Seria system ion conductor with which even the low temperature of about 800 degrees C added rare earth elements, such as CeO(1-x)2-xD 2O3 (D=Gd, Eu, Sm), into the ingredient with comparatively high ionic conductivity has been examined best. [0006] In reducing atmosphere, since the oxygen ion transference number is not 100% (it has electronic conduction nature), an electron will flow the inside of an electrolyte, and these ingredients will lower the output voltage of a cel rather than a theoretical value. The approach of using it by the protective layer of YSZ strong against reducing atmosphere, carrying out the coat of the fuel electrode side which is reducing atmosphere in order to prevent this is examined. Since ionic conductivity is low compared with Seria, YSZ should be made thin as much as possible in the range which can carry out the seal of the gas. The ionic conductivity and the ion transference number in 800 degrees C of these electrolytes are shown in Table 1. 電解質のイオン伝導度とイオン輸率

電解質	イオン伝導度	イオン輸率(%)
Ceo. 8 Gdo. 2 O1. 9	10.0Ωcm	85
Zro. 8 Sco. 095 Alo. 005 O2. 0	16. 0Ωcm	100
Zr _{0.9} Y _{0.1} O _{2.0}	133.0Ωcm	100

[0007] Table 1

[0008] As shown in drawing 4 (the thing in an oxygen electrode is illustrated), in the fuel cell, indispensable electrochemical reaction is performed in the electrode 2 (3) which supplies reactant gas and a current, (reaction course [on an oxygen electrode], O2->2O, and 20+4e-->202-), and the three-phase zone to which the solid electrolyte E which carries ion touches coincidence. Here, it is necessary to make into porosity the electrode which touches a solid electrolyte E in order to fully draw reactant gas to the interface (three-phase zone) of an electrode 2 (3) and a solid electrolyte E. For this reason, an electrode must consist of ingredients to some extent with a big particle size. Thus, since the made ion flows as the ion current from the three-phase zone inside the solid electrolyte (Seria system solid electrolyte 1+ protective layer 10) E as it is shown in drawing 5 in [the case in a fuel electrode], the concentration to near the front face of the ion current breaks out. Moreover, current concentration becomes remarkable, so that the particle size of the ingredient of an electrode 3 (2) is large. Concentration of this current means reduction of the substantial cross section of a conductor, brings about a big voltage drop in this part, and has become the big cause of generation-of-electrical-energy loss within an electrolyte. [0009] For the above reason, the ionic conductivity near an interface has big effect on a cel property. When especially the thickness of the whole electrolyte is thin, the voltage drop near an interface serves as main parts of the voltage drop within an electrolyte. Therefore, ionic conductivity with a protective layer the ion transference number being not only 100% but high is called for.

[0010][Objects of the Invention] CeO2-xD 2O3 (D=Gd, Eu, Sm) whose this invention is an ingredient with comparatively high ionic conductivity also at 600 to 800 degrees C, and low temperature (1-x), When the oxygen ion transference number prepares a protective layer with near and ionic conductivity high 100% only in the front face on which this touches a fuel electrode thinly, using the Seria system ion conductor which added rare earth elements as main electrolyte material Without hardly causing the fall of ionic conductivity, the oxygen ion transference number of the whole electrolyte is improved, and it aims at suppressing generation-ofelectrical-energy loss.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned trouble, the Seria system solid electrolyte with a protective layer by this invention To the fuel electrode side of Seria system oxygen ion conductor (1-x) CeO2-xD 2O3 (0.15< X<0.15, D=Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho) which added rare earth elements In the solid electrolyte of the structure which prepared thinly the protective layer which consists of a zirconia oxide containing a scandium, it is characterized by the presentation of a protective layer being ZrO (1-x-y)2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.50<x+y<0.160 and 0.5< y<0.020).

[0012] As this invention is shown in drawing 1 (1-x), the oxygen ion transference number forms the protective layers 10, such as ZrO2-xSc2O3-yA 2O3 (0.070<x+y<0.160 and 0.000< x<0.020) with near and conductivity high (1-x-y) 100%, in the CeO2-electrode [fuel] 2 side of the Seria system solid electrolyte 1 which added rare earth, such as xD 2O3 (D=Gd, Eu, Sm). However, A is aluminum, Yb, Lu, etc. It becomes possible to be able to improve the oxygen ion transference number of the whole solid electrolyte E (Seria system solid electrolyte 1+ protective coat 10), and to suppress generation-of-electrical-energy loss, without this hardly causing the fall of ionic conductivity. In order to obtain good thickness, about 0.03 microns of minimums of the thickness of a high ionic conduction layer are required. Moreover, since about 50 to 300 microns is suitable, the part of Seria should make the part of a protective layer with ionic conductivity lower than Seria thinner than this. For this reason, as for the protective layer, the thickness of about 0.05 to 50 microns is suitable. if thickness is to about 20 to 200 microns for a protective layer 10 and the Seria system solid electrolyte layer 1 -- the tape casting method, a doctor blade method, a dipping method, and EVD -- it is producible by law. 10 microns or less -- a dipping method and EVD -- it is producible by law, the RF sputtering method, etc.

[0013] [Function] The oxygen ion transference number is 100% as well as ZrO(1-x)2-xY 2O3 (0.03<=x<=0.12), and zirconia (1-x-y) ZrO2-xSc2O3-yAl 2O3 (0.070<x+y<0.160 and 0.000< x<0.020) which used Sc 2O3 for the additive instead of Y2O3 is suitable for using it as a protective layer. Here, the second additive of aluminum 2O3 or Yb2O3 grade is required in order to suppress the phase change between the cubics and ******** which ZrO(1-x)2-xSc 2O3 (0.05< x<0.20) shows. Since it is accompanied by the volume change, this phase change produces the rapid stress change in a phase change temperature region. Breakage of a cel etc. may be caused at the time of the temperature up accompanying operation of a cel, and a pause, and a temperature fall.

[0014] A SUKANJINA addition zirconia shows high ionic conductivity compared with the 2OY3 stabilization ZrO2 of the conventional material at about 800-degree C low temperature especially. For this reason, when it is used as a protective coat of the Seria system electrolyte, the voltage drop within the protective coat which a current concentrates can be suppressed low. The voltage drop in [whole] an electrolyte becomes small by this, and generation-of-electrical-energy loss in a solid electrolyte can be improved. [0015] Moreover, although Sc 2O3 is very expensive, when using only small quantity as a protective layer in this way, a manufacturing cost is seldom affected.

[0016]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained below. In addition, although it is natural, this invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0017]

[Example 1] <u>Drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> are drawings showing the example of a configuration of the solid fuel cell of the single cel which used the ingredient of this invention. As for a solid electrolyte and 2, in the cell configuration of this example, 1 is [an oxygen electrode, the platinum mesh for /3 / current collection in a fuel electrode and 4 (16mmphi), and 5] RIFE lance poles (platinum paste). As an oxygen electrode, nickel-(0.92ZrO 2-0.08Y2O3) cermet was used for the fuel electrode for La0.8Sr0.2MnO3 (refer to: drawing 1 which can be burned on the background of said fuel electrode and exists in the same area as an oxygen electrode for a fuel electrode). The effective area of a cel is 2 about 2cm equally to the area of an electrode. The creation approach of a single cel is as follows.

[0018] First, a presentation compounds the impalpable powder of 0.90CeO2-0.10Gd 2O3 according to the usual solid phase reaction, forms a ceramic thin film with a doctor blade method, and roasts at 1600 degrees C. This plate calcinated by about 100 microns is a part which asks supporters (Seria system solid electrolyte 1) among solid electrolytes E. Next, by the r.f sputtering method, the presentation formed 0.88ZrO(s)2-0.115Sc2O3-0.005aluminum 2O3, and thickness formed the 0.10 to 30-micron protective layer 10 in one side of this plate. And fuel electrode nickel-YSZ of about 200-micron thickness and oxygen electrode La0.8Sr0.2MnO3 were able to be burned on the solid electrolyte plate of the one side [every] above. Baking temperature was made into a fuel electrode, 1400 degrees C of each oxygen electrode, and 1100 degrees C.

[0019] The example of measurement of drawing 3 shows the effectiveness of this example. This is the current (current density)-voltage characteristic of the single cel measured at 800 degrees C about "cel #6" made from the above-mentioned way. For the comparison, "cel #2" using the electrolyte changed to 0.90ZrO(s) 2-0.10Y2O3 used conventionally measured only the protective layer on the same conditions. This is also shown in drawing 3. H2 and O2 gas is used for the fuel electrode and the oxygen electrode here, respectively. The cell property with this example better than the conventional example, i.e., the cell-voltage characteristic, was acquired so that clearly from drawing. Compared with the cel (#0-#3) using an ingredient, the whole of the cell property of the cel (#4-#15) using the protective layer which added SUKANJINA was conventionally [with the equal protection thickness] better than the conventional example. These are shown in Table 2. Although Table 3 was the case where it fixed to 10 microns of protective layers, when it was the presentation range of a generic claim, compared with cel #2 which used the ingredient conventionally, the good result was obtained in the current value.

[0020] Here, if the Seria layer is the presentation of a generic claim, the almost same result will be obtained.

[0021] The single cel property at the time of using the electrolyte of a configuration of having been shown in the Table 2 example 1. The thickness of a protective layer was changed.

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (µm)	*電流値 (A)
# 0	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	0.1	3. 2
# 1	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	1.0	3. 0
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2. 0
# 3	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	30	1. 2
#4	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	0.1	3. 7
# 5	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	1. 0	3. 7
#6	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	3. 3

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 7	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	30	2. 6
# 8	0. 93ZrO ₂ -0. 065Sc ₂ O ₈ -0. 005Al ₂ O ₈	0.1	3. 6
# 9	0.93Zr0 ₂ -0.065Sc ₂ 0 ₃ -0.005Al ₂ 0 ₃	1.0	3. 4
#10	0.93ZrO ₂ -0.065Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	2. 8
#11	0.93ZrO ₂ -0.065Sc ₃ O ₃ -0.005Al ₃ O ₃	30	2. 3
#12	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	0.1	3. 5
#13	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₃ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	1.0	3. 3
#14	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	2. 5
#15	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	30	2. 2

Table 2 continuation

^{*} A current value in case the output voltage of a cel is 0.2V (it measures in 800 degrees C). [0022] The single cel property at the time of using the electrolyte of the configuration of "cel #6" of the Table 3 example 1. Only the presentation of a protective layer was changed.

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
# 6	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	3. 3
#16	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Al ₂ O ₃	10	3.0
#17	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Al ₂ O ₃	10	2.7

^{*} A current value in case the output voltage of a cel is 0.2V (it measures in 800 degrees C).

[Example 2] The cel which is the same configuration as an example 1, and added Lu 2O3, Yb2O3, Er2O3, Ho2O3, and Y2O3 instead of aluminum 2O3 in the presentation of a protective layer was made, and the current potential property was measured. As shown in Table 4, the property with all better than conventional "cel #2" was acquired.

[0024] The single cel output current property at the time of using the electrolyte of the configuration of "cel #6" of the Table 4

example 1. Only the presentation of a protective layer was changed.

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
#18	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Lu ₂ O ₃	10	3. 2
#19	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Lu ₂ O ₃	10	3.1
# 2 0	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Lu ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#21	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Yb ₂ O ₃	10	3. 2
# 2 2	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Yb ₂ O ₃	10	3. 0
#23	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Yb ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#24	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Er ₂ O ₃	10	3.1
# 2 5	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Er ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
# 2 6	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Er ₂ O ₃	10	2.6
#27	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Ho ₂ O ₃	10	3.0

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
#28	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Ho ₂ O ₃	10	2. 7
#32	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Ho ₂ O ₃	10	2. 3
#29	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Y ₂ O ₃	10	3.0
#30	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#31	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Y ₂ O ₃	10	2. 4

Table 4 continuation

[Example 3] The cel which is the same configuration as an example 1, and added Dy 2O3, Tb2O3, Gd2O3, and Eu2O3 instead of aluminum 2O3 in the presentation of a protective layer was made, and the current potential property was measured. As shown in Table 5, the property with all better than conventional "cel #2" was acquired.

[0026] The single cel output current property at the time of using the electrolyte of the configuration of "cel #6" of the Table 5 example 1. Only the presentation of a protective layer was changed.

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
#33	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Dy ₂ O ₃	10	2, 9
#34	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Dy ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#35	0.8907r0 ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ 0 ₃ -0.020Dy ₂ 0 ₃	10	2. 3
#36	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#37	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2.7
#38	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2. 2
#39	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Gd ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#40	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Gd ₂ O ₃	10	2.6
#41	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Gd ₂ O ₃	10 .	2. 2
#42	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2.8

^{*} A current value in case the output voltage of a cel is 0.2V (it measures in 800 degrees C).

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (µm)	*電流値 (A)
#43	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2. 6
#44	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2, 3

Table 5 continuation

* A current value in case the output voltage of a cel is 0.2V (it measures in 800 degrees C). [0027]

[Example 4] The cel which is the same configuration as an example 1, and added Sm 2O3, Nd2O3, Pr2O3, Ce2O4, and La2O3 instead of aluminum 2O3 in the presentation of a protective layer was made, and the current potential property was measured. As shown in Table 6, the property with all better than conventional "cel #2" was acquired.

[0028] The single cel output current property at the time of using the electrolyte of the configuration of "cel #6" of the Table 6

example 1. Only the presentation of a protective layer was changed.

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2. 0
#45	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2.8

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
#46	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#47	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2. 3
#48	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#49	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#50	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.3
#51	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#52	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#53	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.2
#54	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.7
#55	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.5
#56	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.1

Table 6 continuation

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (µm)	*電流値 (A)
#57	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005La ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#58	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008La ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#59	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010La ₂ O ₃	10	2.1

Table 6 continuation

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, the Seria system ingredient was used as the electrolytic main components, and it succeeded in improving generation-of-electrical-energy loss in a solid electrolyte, without hardly being accompanied by the rise of ingredient cost by preparing the protective layer of the presentation thinly shown in the generic claim only in a fuel electrode side front face.

[Translation done.]

^{*} A current value in case the output voltage of a cel is 0.2V (it measures in 800 degrees C).

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram of the electrolyte of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The structure illustration of a single cel.

Drawing 3] "Cel #2" and the current-voltage characteristic Fig. of "cel #6."

[Drawing 4] The mimetic diagram of the electrochemical reaction process currently performed in the three-phase zone.

[Drawing 5] The mimetic diagram of the ion current distribution in an electrolyte.

[Description of Notations]

1 Seria System Solid Electrolyte

10 Protective Coat

2 Oxygen Electrode

3 Fuel Electrode

4 Platinum Mesh for Current Collection

E Solid electrolyte

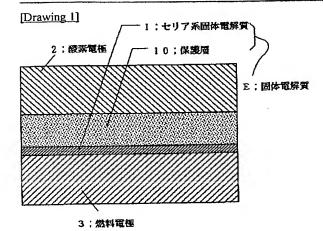
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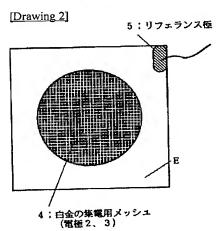
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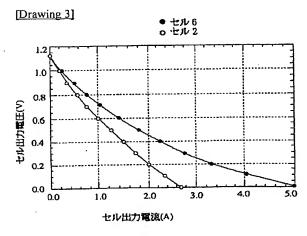
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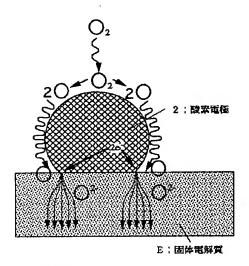
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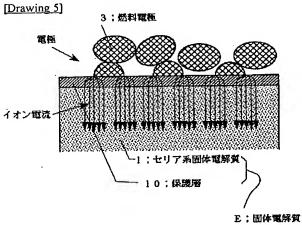






[Drawing 4]





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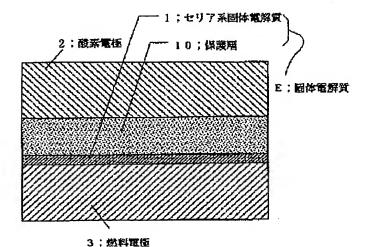
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TITLE

: CERIA TYPE SOLID ELECTROLYTE

HAVING PROTECTIVE LAYER



ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To restrain a power generation loss by improving an oxygen ion transport number of the whole electrolyte without practically reducing ion condutivity.

SOLUTION: A protective layer 10 composed of a zirconia oxide containing scandium is thinly arranged on the fuel electrode 3 side of a ceria type ion conductor [(1-x) CeO₂ xD₂O₃ (0.15<X<0.15, and D=Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy and Ho)] 1 to which a rare earth element is added. The composition of the protective layer is [(1-x-y) ZrO2 - xSc2O3 yAl₂O₃ (0.50<x+y<0.160 and 0.5<y<0.020)]. A ceria type material is used as a main constitutive material of electrolyte, and since the protective layer having the composition shown in a demand range is thinly arranged only on a fuel electrode side surface, a power generation loss in solid electrolyte can be improved without practically increasing material cost.

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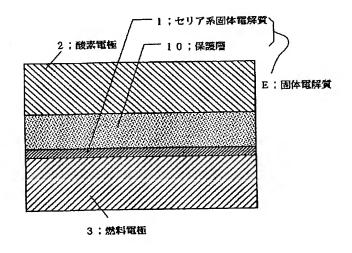
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(54) 【発明の名称】 保護層付きセリア系固体電解質

(57)【要約】

【課題】 イオン伝導度の低下をほとんど引き起こさずに、電解質全体の酸素イオン輸率を改善し、発電損失を抑えることの可能な固体電解質を提供する。

【効果】 セリア系材料を電解質の主な構成材とし、燃料電極側表面にのみ薄く請求範囲に示した組成の保護層を設けることにより材料コストの上昇をほとんど伴わずに固体電解質内の発電損失の改善を行うことに成功した。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 希土類元素を添加したセリア系酸素イオン 伝導体(1-x) CeO₂-xD₂O₃(0.15<X< 0. 15, D = Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho) の燃料電極側に、スカンジウムを含むジルコニア酸化物 からなる保護層を薄く設けた構造の固体電解質におい て、保護層の組成が(1-x-y) ZrOz-xSczO $_3 - y A 1 z O_3 (0.50 < x + y < 0.160 かつ$ 0. 5 < y < 0. 020) であることを特徴とする保護 層付きセリア系固体電解質。

1

【請求項2】請求項1記載の保護層付きセリア系固体電 解質において、保護層の層厚が0.06ミクロンから5 0ミクロンであることを特徴とする保護層付きセリア系 固体電解質。

【請求項3】請求項1あるいは請求項2記載の保護層付 きセリア系固体電解質において、保護層に(1-xy) $Z r O_2 - x S C_2 O_3 - y D_2 O_3$ (D=Y, Lu, Yb, Er, Ho)で、かつ0.060<x+y<0. 220かつ0.015<y<0.060) なる組成を有 するイオン伝導体を用いることを特徴とする保護層付き 20 セリア系固体電解質。

【請求項4】請求項1あるいは請求項2記載の保護層付 きセリア系固体電解質において、保護層に (1-xy) $Z r O_2 - x S C_2 O_3 - y D_2 O_3$ (D = D y, T b, Gd, Eu) v, v0. 060 < x + y < 0.160かつ0.010<y<0.020) なる組成を有す るイオン伝導体を用いることを特徴とする保護層付きセ リア系固体電解質。

【請求項5】請求項1あるいは請求項2記載の保護層付 きセリア系固体電解質において、保護層に(1-xy) $Z r O_2 - x S C_2 O_3 - y D_2 O_3$ (D = Sm, N d, Pr, La, Ce) で、かつ0.060<x+y< 0. 160かつ0. 005<y<0. 010) なる組成 を有するイオン伝導体を用いることを特徴とする保護層 付きセリア系固体電解質。

【発明の詳細な説明】

電解質のイオン伝導度とイオン輸率

イオン伝導度 イオン翰率(%) 電解質 10, 0Ωcm 85 Ceo. 8 Gdo. 2 O1. 8 16.0Ωcm · 100 Zro. 8 Sco. 895 Alo. 005 O2. 0 100 133.0Ωcm Zro. 9 Yo. 1 O2. 0

【0008】図4(酸素電極におけるものを例示)に示 すように、燃料電池において不可欠な電気化学反応は、 反応ガスと電流を供給する電極2(3)(酸素電極上に おける反応課程、O₂→2O、2O+4e⁻→2O²⁻)、

* [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、固体燃料電池用固体電 解質に関するものである。

2

[0002]

【従来技術および問題点】近年、酸素イオン伝導体を用 いた固体電解質燃料電池に関心が高まりつつある。特に エネルギーの有効利用という観点から、固体燃料電池は カルノー効率の制約を受けないため本質的に高いエネル ギー変換効率を有し、さらに良好な環境保全が期待され 10 るなどの優れた特徴を持っている。

【0003】固体電解質燃料電池の電解質は、内部をイ オンが流れるときに生じる直流抵抗損を低く抑える必要 から、高いイオン伝導度が求められる。

【0004】固体電解質燃料電池の電解質として従来最 も有望視されてきた酸素イオン伝導体である Y2 O3 安定 化 Z r O₂ (Y S Z) において十分なイオン伝導度を得 るには1000℃の高温動作が必要である。しかしこの ような高温では電極界面との反応による部品寿命の劣化 が激しく固体燃料電池の実用化が遅れているのが現状で ある。このような観点から動作温度を下げることが望ま れそのためYSZより高いイオン伝導材料の出現が望ま れている。

【0005】800℃程度の低い温度でも比較的イオン 伝導度の高い材料に、(1-x) CeOz-xDzO 3 (D=Gd. Eu. Sm)等の、希土類元素を添加し たセリア系イオン伝導体が最もよく検討されてきた。

【0006】これらの材料は還元雰囲気では酸素イオン 輸率が100%ではない(電子伝導性を有する)ため電 解質内を電子が流れ、セルの出力電圧を理論値よりも下 30 げてしまう。これを防ぐ目的で還元雰囲気である燃料電 極側を還元雰囲気に強いYSZの保護層でコートして使 用する方法が検討されている。YSZは、イオン伝導度 がセリアに比べて低いので、ガスをシールできる範囲で 極力薄くすべきである。表1にこれら電解質の800℃ におけるイオン伝導度とイオン輸率を示す。

【0007】表1

そして、イオンを運ぶ固体電解質Eが同時に接する三相 界面において行われている。ここで、固体電解質Eに接 する電極は、電極2(3)と固体電解質Eの界面(三相 50 界面)まで、反応ガスを十分に導くため多孔質にしてお 3

く必要がある。このため電極はある程度粒径の大きな材料で構成されなければならない。このようにして作られたイオンは、図5(燃料電極における場合)に示すように三相界面から固体電解質(セリア系固体電解質1+保護層10)Eの内部へイオン電流として流れていくので、イオン電流の表面付近への集中が起きる。また電極3(2)の材料の粒径が大きいほど電流集中が顕著になる。この電流の集中は、導体の実質的な断面積の減少を意味し、この部分において大きな電圧降下をもたらし、電解質内での発電損失の大きな原因となっている。

【0009】以上の理由により、界面付近のイオン伝導度は、セル特性に大きな影響を及ぼす。特に電解質全体の厚みが薄い場合においては、界面付近の電圧降下が電解質内での電圧降下の主要な部分となる。したがって、保護層は、イオン輸率が100%であるだけでなく、高いイオン伝導度が求められる。

[0010]

【発明の目的】本発明は、600℃から800℃と低い温度でも比較的イオン伝導度の高い材料である(1-x) $CeO_2-xD_2O_3$ (D=Gd, Eu, Sm)等の、希土類元素を添加したセリア系イオン伝導体を主な電解質材として用い、これが燃料電極と接する表面にのみ薄く酸素イオン輸率が100%に近く且つイオン伝導度が高い保護層を設けることにより、イオン伝導度の低下をほとんど引き起こさずに、電解質全体の酸素イオン輸率を改善し、発電損失を抑えることを目的とする。

[0011]

【問題点を解決するための手段】上記問題点を解決するため、本発明による保護層付きセリア系固体電解質は、希土類元素を添加したセリア系酸素イオン伝導体(1-x) $CeO_2-xD_2O_3$ (0.15<X<0.15, D=Nd, Sm, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho) の燃料電極側に、スカンジウムを含むジルコニア酸化物からなる保護層を薄く設けた構造の固体電解質において、保護層の組成が(1-x-y) $ZrO_2-xSc_2O_3-yAl_2O_3$ (0.50<x+y<0.160かつ0.5<y<0.020)であることを特徴とする。

 4

ミクロン程度が適しているので、セリアよりもイオン伝導度の低い保護層の部分は、これより薄くすべきである。このため保護層は 0.05から50ミクロン程度の厚みが適している。保護層10、セリア系固体電解質層1ともに、層厚が20から200ミクロン程度までならテープキャスティング法、ドクターブレード法、ディッピング法、EVD法で作製可能である。10ミクロン以下では、ディッピング法、EVD法、そして、RFスパッタリング法等で作製可能である。

10 [0013]

【作用】添加物に Y_2 O_3 の代わりにS C_2 O_3 を用いたジルコニア(1-x-y) Z r O_2-x S C_2 O_3-y A 1_2 O_3 (0. 070< x+y < 0. 160かつ0. 000 < x < 0. 020) は、(1-x) Z r O_2-x Y_2 O_3 (0. 03 \leq x \leq 0. 12) と同じく酸素イオン輸率が 100%であり、保護層として使用するのに適している。ここで、A 1_2 O_3 やY b_2 O_3 等の第二添加物は、(1-x) Z r O_2-x S c_2 O_3 (0. 05< x < 0. 20) が示す立方晶と菱面体晶との間の相変化を抑える ために必要である。この相変化は体積変化を伴うために 相変化温度域における急激な応力変化を生じる。セルの 運転、休止に伴う昇温、降温時にセルの破損等を引き起こす可能性がある。

【0014】スカンジナ添加ジルコニアは、特に800 ℃程度の低温で従来材のY202安定化ZrO2に比べ高 いイオン伝導度を示す。このため、セリア系電解質の保 護膜として使用した場合、電流の集中する保護膜内での 電圧降下を低く抑えることができる。これにより電解質 内全体の電圧降下が小さくなり、固体電解質内の発電損 失の改善を行うことができる。

【0015】また、 Sc_2O_3 は非常に高価であるが、このように保護層として少量だけ使用する場合は製造コストには、あまり影響を及ぼさない。

[0016]

【実施例】以下に本発明の実施例を説明する。なお、当 然のことであるが本発明は以下の実施例に限定されるも のではない。

[0017]

【実施例 1 】図 1 、図 2 は本発明の材料を用いた単セルの固体燃料電池の構成例を示す図である。本実施例の電池構成において、1 は固体電解質、2 は酸素電極、3 は燃料電極、4 は集電用の白金メッシュ($16 \,\mathrm{mm}\,\phi$)、5 はリフェランス極(白金ペースト)である。酸素電極としては L ao.8 S ro.2 M n O3 を、燃料電極には N i - (0.92 Z r O2 - O.0 S Y2 O3)サーメットを用いた(燃料電極は酸素電極と同じ面積で前記燃料電極の裏側に焼き付けてある:図 1 参照)。セルの有効面積は、電極の面積に等しく約 2 c m^2 である。単セルの作成方法は次のとおりである。

【0018】まず、組成が0.900e02-0.10

Gd $_2$ O $_3$ の微粉末を通常の固相反応により合成し、ドクターブレード法によりセラミックス薄膜を形成し1600℃で焼き上げる。約100ミクロンに焼成されたこの板は、固体電解質Eのうち支持層(セリア系固体電解質1)にあたる部分である。次に $_1$ 「スパッタリング法によりこの板の片面に組成が0.88 $_2$ 「 $_3$ 「 $_4$ 「 $_5$ 」 「 $_5$ S $_5$ C $_2$ O $_3$ — 0.0 $_5$ A $_4$ O $_3$ 、層厚が0.10から30ミクロンの保護層10を設けた。そして約200ミクロン厚の燃料電極Ni — YSZ および酸素電極La $_6$ S $_6$ MnO $_3$ を片面ずつ上記の固体電解質板の上に焼き付けた。焼き付け温度は、燃料電極、酸素電極それぞれ1400℃、1100℃とした。

【0019】本実施例の効果を図3の測定例で示す。これは、上記の要領で作られた"セル#6"について800℃で測定した単セルの電流(電流密度)-電圧特性である。比較のために、保護層だけを従来用いられている0.902r0102

*いた"セル#2"も同じ条件で測定した。これも図3に示してある。ここで燃料電極、酸素電極にはそれぞれH $_2$ 、 $_2$ 、ガスを用いている。図から明らかなように、本実施例は従来例より良好な電池特性すなわち電池一電圧特性が得られた。スカンジナを添加した保護層を用いたセル(#4-#15)は、その保護層厚が等しい従来材料を用いたセル(#0-#3)に比べ、その電池特性はすべて従来例より良好であった。これらを表2に示す。表3は、保護層10ミクロンに固定した場合であるが、請10 求範囲の組成範囲であれば、従来材料を使用したセル#2に比べ電流値において良好な結果が得られた。

【0020】ここで、セリア層は、請求範囲の組成であればほぼ同様の結果が得られる。

【0021】表2

実施例 1 に示した構成の電解質を用いた場合の単セル特性。保護層の厚みを変化させた。

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (µm)	*電流値 (A)
# 0	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	0.1	3. 2
#1	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	1.0	3. 0
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2. 0
#3	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	30	1. 2
#4	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	0.1	3, 7
# 5	0.89ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	1.0	3. 7
#6	0.89Zr0 ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ 0 ₃ -0.005Al ₂ 0 ₃	10	3. 3

表2続き

8

セルNo.	保護層組成	+保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 7	0.89Zr02-0.105Sc203-0.005Al203	30	2. 6
#8	0.93Zr02-0.065Sc203-0.005A1203	0.1	3. 6
# 9	0. 93Zr0 ₂ -0. 065Sc ₂ 0 ₈ -0. 005Al ₂ 0 ₈	1.0	3.4
#10	0.93Zr0 ₂ -0.065Sc ₂ 0 ₈ -0.005Al ₂ 0 ₈	10	2. 8
#11	0. 93ZrO ₂ -0. 065Sc ₂ O ₃ -0. 005Al ₂ O ₃	30	2. 3
#12	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	0.1	3. 5
#13	0.84Zr02-0.155Sc203-0.005Al203	1.0	3. 3
#14	0.84Z ₁ O ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	2. 5
#15	0.84ZrO ₂ -0.155Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	30	2. 2

*セルの出力電圧が0.2 Vの時の電流値(800℃において測定)。

【0022】表3

* 単セル特性。保護層の組成だけを変化させた。

実施例1の"セル#6"の構成の電解質を用いた場合の*

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
# 6	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Al ₂ O ₃	10	3. 3
#16	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Al ₂ O ₃	10	3.0
#17	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Al ₂ O ₃	10	2.7

*セルの出力電圧が0.2 Vの時の電流値(800℃において測定)。

[0023]

の"セル#2"よりも良好な特性が得られた。

【実施例2】実施例1と同様の構成でかつ保護層の組成 40 【0024】表4 においてAl2O3の代わりにLu2O3、Yb2O3、Er ₂O₃、Ho₂O₃、Y₂O₃を添加したセルを作りその電流 電圧特性を測定した。表4に示すように、いずれも従来

実施例1の"セル#6"の構成の電解質を用いた場合の 単セル出力電流特性。保護層の組成だけを変化させた。

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
#18	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Lu ₂ O ₃	10	3. 2
#19	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Lu ₂ O ₃	10	3.1
#20	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Lu ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#21	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Yb ₂ O ₃	10	3. 2
# 2 2	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Yb ₂ O ₃	10	3.0
# 2 3	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Yb ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
# 2 4	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Er ₂ O ₃	10	3.1
# 2 5	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Er ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
# 2 6	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Er ₂ O ₃	10	2.6
#27	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Ho ₂ O ₃	10	3.0

表4続き

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
#28	0. 890ZrO ₂ -0. 070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0. 040Ho ₂ O ₃	10	2.7
# 3 2	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Ho ₂ O ₃	10	2. 3
#29	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Y ₂ O ₈	10	3.0
#30	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.070Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.040Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#31	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.050Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.060Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.4

*セルの出力電圧が 0.2 Vの時の電流値(800℃において測定)。

[0025]

【実施例3】実施例1と同様の構成でかつ保護層の組成においてA1:O:の代わりにDy:O:、Tb:O:、Gd:O:、Eu:O:を添加したセルを作りその電流電圧特性を測定した。表5に示すように、いずれも従来の"セル

#2"よりも良好な特性が得られた。

【0026】表5

実施例1の"セル#6"の構成の電解質を用いた場合の 単セル出力電流特性。保護層の組成だけを変化させた。

12

セルNo.	保護層組成	≠保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0. 90ZrO ₂ -0. 10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
#33	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Dy ₂ O ₃	10	2.9
#34	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Dy ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#35	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Dy ₂ O ₃	10	2.3
#36	0. 890ZrO ₂ -0. 100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0. 010Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#37	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2.7
#38	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Tb ₂ O ₃	10	2. 2
#39	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Gd ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#40	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Gd ₂ O ₃	10	2.6
#41	0. 890ZrO ₂ -0. 090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0. 020Gd ₂ O ₃	10	2. 2
#42	0. 890ZrO ₂ -0. 100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0. 010Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2.8

表5続き

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
#43	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.095Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.015Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2.6
#44	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.090Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.020Eu ₂ O ₃	10	2. 3

*セルの出力電圧が0.2 Vの時の電流値(800℃において測定)。

[0027]

*来の"セル#2"よりも良好な特性が得られた。

【実施例4】実施例1と同様の構成でかつ保護層の組成 においてAl2O3の代わりにSm2O3、Nd2O3、Pr 流電圧特性を測定した。表6に示すように、いずれも従*

【0028】表6 実施例1の"セル#6"の構成の電解質を用いた場合の $_2$ O_3 、C e_2 O_4 、L a_2 O_3 を添加したセルを作りその電 40 単セル出力電流特性。保護層の組成だけを変化させた。

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
# 2	0.90ZrO ₂ -0.10Y ₂ O ₃	10	2.0
#45	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2.8

セルNo.	保護層組成	*保護層厚 (μm)	≠電流値 (A)
#46	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#47	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Sm ₂ O ₃	10	2.3
#48	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#49	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#50	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Nd ₂ O ₃	10	2.3
#51	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#52	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.5
#53	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Pr ₂ O ₃	10	2.2
#54	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.7
#55	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.5
#56	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010Ce ₂ O ₄	10	2.1

表6続き

セルNo.	保護層組成	≠保護層厚 (μm)	*電流値 (A)
#57	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.105Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.005La ₂ O ₃	10	2.8
#58	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.102Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.008La ₂ O ₃	10	2. 5
#59	0.890ZrO ₂ -0.100Sc ₂ O ₃ -0.010La ₂ O ₃	10	2.1

*セルの出力電圧が0.2 Vの時の電流値(800℃において測定)。

[0029]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、セリア系材料を電 40 過程の模式図。 解質の主な構成材とし、燃料電極側表面にのみ薄く請求 範囲に示した組成の保護層を設けることにより材料コス トの上昇をほとんど伴わずに固体電解質内の発電損失の 改善を行うことに成功した。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の電解質の構成図。

【図2】単セルの構成模式図。

【図3】"セル#2"、および"セル#6"の電流一電 圧特性図。

【図4】三相界面において行われている電気化学的反応

【図5】電解質内のイオン電流分布の模式図。 【符号の説明】

セリア系固体電解質 1

保護膜 10

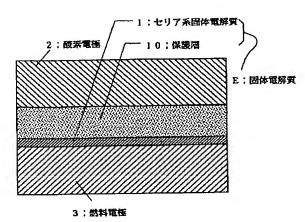
酸素電極 2

3 燃料電極

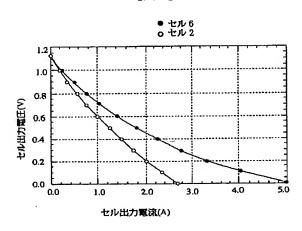
集電用の白金メッシュ

固体電解質

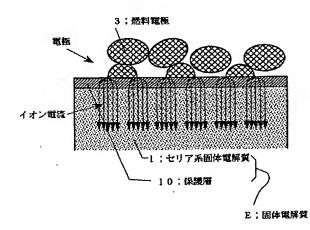




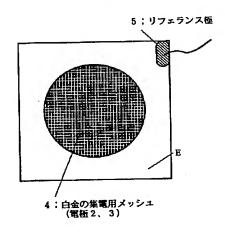
【図3】



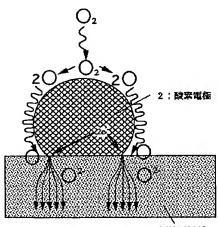
【図5】



【図2】



【図4】



E:固体電解質